

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kyrgyzstan
Program Title:	Conflict Prevention
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	116-0240
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,210,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$42,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$950,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's conflict mitigation activities are addressing conflict by identifying vulnerable communities, working to build consensus around sources of tension, and then tempering those sources through community infrastructure and social projects. Through this approach, USAID is addressing both the root and immediate causes of potential conflict through its conflict mitigation objective.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$1,210,000 FSA, \$42,000 FSA carryover). Conflict prevention activities under the Community Action Investment Program (CAIP) will close during FY 2005. Emphasis is on sustainability training and plans for community groups to continue working on community mobilization and prioritization after USAID assistance ends. Final community projects under the CAIP program will be completed, and maintenance and strategic plans for implementation will be coordinated between communities and local authorities. The Peaceful Communities Initiative (PCI), extended for another two years, will expand to ten additional southern Kyrgyzstan border communities in the Ferghana Valley, with a new emphasis on regions where the potential for conflict is most pressing along the Uzbekistan border. Interventions with existing community clusters on the Kyrgyz border in the Ferghana Valley will continue towards self-sustainability and project graduation, building community capacity to mobilize funds in order to complete projects. Economic development and job creation will continue to target young people and focus on coordination with other partners to address issues of unemployment. These plans include trainings that place a greater emphasis on working with local authorities and the private sector as a means to advocate for community priorities. Principal contractors/grantees: Mercy Corps International (prime) and TBD (prime).

Through a competitive process, USAID will issue a new award in FY 2005, taking a more holistic approach to conflict prevention programming by combining community development with other key democracy programs such as media and information dissemination, local government reform, and civil society strengthening. Additionally, the community development program will focus on key cross-cutting sectors such as economic development, and water and energy resource management. Principal contractors/grantees: Mercy Corps International (prime) and TBD (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$950,000 FSA). During FY 2005, USAID will phase out CAIP and will begin a new program on expanded community mobilization. This program will focus on: community priorities; local government training and advocacy; and increased citizen participation, with a continuing program on cross-border mobilization in cluster communities where conflict vulnerability is likely to be much higher. The number of total beneficiaries is expected to reach approximately 300,000 during the life of the program. Principal contractor/grantees: TBD (prime).

Performance and Results: Kyrgyzstan's conflict prevention activities are focused in the south, where tensions run especially high due to: closed international borders restricting trade; disputes resulting from recent land reform measures; a general lack of information; government control of

media; unemployment; manipulation by political and economic elites; and ethnically-motivated tensions in mixed areas such as the Ferghana Valley. At the end of FY 2004, USAID was active in 52 communities in southern Kyrgyzstan, including border communities. Almost 750,000 people had directly benefited from USAID's programs through over 105 social and infrastructure projects completed during the fiscal year. Despite a perceived lack of resources, local authorities are contributing to USAID's projects in southern Kyrgyzstan, as citizens improve their ability to advocate for their interests. Over 30 projects were initiated, funded, and overseen by community members without USAID funding in FY 2004, far exceeding USAID expectations of eight projects. USAID-funded projects have resulted in 1,281 short-term and 5,719 long-term jobs since program inception. Three semi-annual conflict polls have been conducted and show a slight rise in tensions in USAID-assisted communities and overall in Kyrgyzstan. However satisfaction with the delivery of social and public services in these communities is rising overall and meets USAID targets. While results for percentage of cost share in USAID projects are the same as the baseline year, communities are initiating a far greater number of projects than USAID expected without USAID or other donor assistance. These projects, totaling \$132,586 this year, utilize skills honed by USAID in prioritization, participatory decision making, and transparent procurement systems. By program's end, USAID expects a growing trend of target communities reporting lessened tension or resolved conflicts, strengthened community participation, and improved satisfaction with local service delivery.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Kazakhstan

115-0240 Conflict Prevention	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	357
Expenditures	296
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	357
Expenditures	296
Unliquidated	61
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	41

Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	41
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	398

